ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-8-15—The White Heather, AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8-15—The Swell Miss Fitzwell BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8-15—The Highwayman, CARNEGIE HALL—8-15—Symphony Spelety of New York, Academy of New Yor

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2 S:15—The Conquerors.

EMPIRE THEATRE 18:20—Shore Acres.

GARDEN THEATRE 2-8:20—Shore Acres.

GARRICK THEATRE 2-8:20—The Royal Box.

GARRICK THEATRE 2-8:20—The Little Minister.

GRAND OPERA NOUSE 2-8—A Ward of France.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2—The Devil's Disciple 8—

Dr. Jekvil and Mr. Hyde.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2:15—8:15—The French.

Maid. "S THEATRE 2 8:30 A New Yorker.
NG PLACE THEATRE 2 The Bat 8 Vienna KNICKERROCKER THEATRE -2:15 -8:80 - Countess

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-11 a. m. to 11 p. m .-Sportsmen's Excitation

MANHATTAN THEATRE 2-8:15-The Ballet Girl.

MENDELSSOHN HALL-5:30-Lecture by John Graham
Brooke Esq.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 2-8 Charmion Vaudeville.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture Great Variety of Style and Price

# New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Spanish advices report the capture and destruction of the seat of Government of the Cuban insurgents at Esperanza, in the Province of Puerto Frincipe; it is reported in Havana that Calixio Garcia, the insurgent leader, has been killed. — The Unionists' candidate won in a by-election for Parliament from a Dublin district by a reduced majority.

The Westland Indian Gold bill has been adopted. — The British steamer Lord O'Neill foundered off the coast of Ireland, and the British steamer Mareca was wrecked on the coast of Waics. — Fifteen miners were dashed to pieces by the failing of their cage in a Belgian mine. — A strong fleet of Japanese war vessels has been ordered to Chinese waters.

CONGRESS—Both branches in Ession.

Sels has been ordered to Chinese waters.

CONGRESS—Both branches in Session.

Senate: The nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed; an agreement to take the final vote on the Teller resolution on Thursday of next week was made. — House: The Urgent Deficiency bill was sent to a Conference Committee.

DOMESTIC .- The Cabinet decided that no change in the Administration's Cuban policy was necessary.—— The representatives of the Government who are to meet President Dole of Hawali in Chicago to-morrow started for that city; arrangements have been completed for honoring Mr. Dole as the Nation's guest. honoring Mr. Dole as the Nation's guest.

Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with
France were resumed by M. Cambon, the new
French Ambassador, and Commissioner Kasson.

— Postmaster-General Gary having positively refused to be a candidate for Senator
from Maryland, his supporters in the Legislature went over to Judge McComas; two ballots were taken without an election.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The National conference on primary election reform ended; a permanent National organization under the name of the National Primary Election League was formed, with Oscar S. Straus as president.

The Mayor directed the Commissioners of Accounts to investigate a number of city departments.

Members of the Police Board, in a statement explaining the needs of the Depart. ments. — Members of the Police Bard, is statement explaining the needs of the Department, urged the necessity for more policemen, and condemned many of the police stations as

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, with increasing cloudiness to-night. The tem-perature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 44%

# THE ANSWER OF THE SENATE.

Nebody supposes that the vote 'n the Senate on the bond resolution offered by Mr. Teller means that it has a possibility of passing, except in that body. It disturbs the minds of those only who are seeking some disturbance. There are many of that sort, however, and as the vote in favor of silver on Mr. Vest's motion is as timely now to put prices down as was the vote four years ago, which then pushed Sugar stocks up, men will do their own guessing. The fact remains that no Senator imagines the vote on the resolution can affect the course of the Government in the slightest degree. It has no other meaning than as an answer to the recent efforts of Secretary Gage and others for a formal declaration of an opposite character. As Mr. Gage is a citizen of experience and wisdom, it may be presumed that he never expected any bill to pass embodying his proposal. Still, he thought it wise to propose, and the silver men in the Senate think it well to answer.

Months ago The Tribune pointed out that the effort to secure action widely different from that which the President recommended could not succeed, but would result in stirring up the antagonism of all the advocates of silver and producing a controversy on the money question which would not help the trade or the industries of the country. The silver men know that in this Congress they can accomplish nething. Undisturbed, or met only with propesals to which some of them could readily assent, they might have attempted nothing. The natural result of Mr. Gage's elaborate propreals has been a revival of antagonism in the Senate to all plans not in accord with the wishes of the silver men, who were known to constitute its unifority. It did not seem to The Tribune months ago that such a controversy at present could do much good. It does not now seem likely to accomplish anything. unless it be the defeat of such steps as the

President has recommended. The speech of Senator Wolcott on this subject properly refrained from treating the course of Secretary Gage as evidence of any insincerity on the part of the President. His own Seliberate judgment has been stated by himself in defining the act which he recommended Corgress to adopt, without hindering an expression of opinion by the Secretary in favor of much more extensive changes. But it is possible, without intention on the part of the Secretary, that his efforts have tended to increase opposition to any measure such as the President has favored. The Tribune read the situation in the Senate exactly as President Mc-Kinley read it, when in commenting upon his Message we said that the one chance for advocates of sound money to accomplish anything during this Congress was to unite upon the course which the President proposed. It was obvious then, as it is now, that any attempt to bring about radical changes might have a tendency to prevent any improvement whatever. It is as true now as it was then that, unless those who want to secure improvement of some sort can unite in support of the measure proposed by the President, their failure to unite is likely to make it impossible to accomplish anything. There is no argument in the statement that twenty or thirty years ago President McKinley himself, with many Republicans, voted for a and disappeared to slow music. That would the stipulation is moderation itself compared measure which, through the great decline in have been just as much a "fact" and several the value of silver, has come to bear now an huckleberries more thrilling.

sequences at that time anticipated by no one. They stand to-day for the solvency and honor of the Nation, and that is enough. But it does not seem clear that any good can now be done by crowding every man elected as "a friend of silver" into antagonism to a measure which the President is able to propose.

### INVESTIGATION SCHEMES.

Half a dozen bills providing for a canal investigation are already in existence or in course of preparation, and we are sorry to say that the one framed under the Governor's direction, and therefore most likely to be passed, is as open to objection as any of the rest. Democratic leaders at Albany are doing themselves no particular credit by their manifestations of pleasure at the prospect of seeing their Republican brethren put in a hole, but there is no reason why honest men should be distressed by their conduct. What is wanted is the truth, and a mode of investigation which seems well adapted to bring out the truth should not be treated with contempt merely because it is of Democratic origin. It appears to us that the bill which Senator Cantor means to introduce has some excellent features. It will name a commission of five members, and require it to make a report to the present Legislature before adjournment. That report must be published at once, but the Commission's time may be extended if its work has not been fin-Ished.

It is probably true that this measure will find favor among Democratic Senators and Assemblymen chiefly because they will hope, in case of its adoption, to derive political advantage from a prompt publication of the results of the investigation, or, in case of its rejection, to convince the people that the Republican State administration wants to keep them in the dark until after the election. But what if party rather than public spirit is the motive? It is not suitable that the minority should dictate to the majority, but neither is it desirable that the majority should pursue a policy which is absolutely certain to be distrusted and disapproved by many honest citizens who want to know as soon as possible where and how their money has gone and whether it is wise to send more after it. To answer these inquiries is the sole legitimate purpose of a canal investigation. If, as the men who have had control of the improvement positively declare, every dollar thus far spent has done a dollar's worth of indispensable work, and \$7,000,000 more than the original appropriation is needed to finish an undertaking which will be of enormous benefit to the State, they at least must be exceedingly anxious to have those facts indisputably proved and the proof published at the earliest possible moment. And how, if they are found co-operating to produce a long delay, can they blame citizens of either party for surmising that they are less confident than they wish to appear?

A commission of honest, competent, resolute men can find out a great deal in a short time. Why shouldn't a commission of that kind be appointed under instructions to work hard and report early?

#### A STARTLING "FACT."

The successor to "the Republican campaigners" has appeared in the Platt-Quigg organ. We are glad of it. The organ without its vitriolic abuse of leading Republicans was getting to be insufferably dull. It will perhaps be remembered that during the last campaign "the Republican campaigners"-which was Quigg's other name-enlivened the columns of the organ day after day with contributions in which the malignant treachery of the small knot of conspirators against the integrity of the Republican party and the pulssance of Platt was set forth in the most vivid colors, and the certainty of their overwhelming discomflure predicted with confidence passing that of second sight. When it turned out that the conspiracy comprised twothirds of the party, that the predictions were worse than worthless, and that the entire series of contributions was a tissue of false statements and personal abuse, the "campaigners" dropped out of sight and were no more heard of. The author never stopped to offer excuses or explanations to his victims, but fled incontinently into the fastnesses. The readers of the organ treaty was rejected. must have missed him. For he did put some ginger into a publication that without it would have been simply sappy and inane.

His place has now been taken-if indeed he himself has not begun again under a new pseudonyme-by "Republican business and profes-"slopal men who have been engaged for several weeks in perfecting plans for an harmonious re-"organization of the Republican party in New "York County, but whose arrangements cannot "be divulged until they are perfected." It's a long name, but if read slowly will be found to be impressive. It is also somewhat shrouded in mystery. It will be observed that its "ar-"rangements cannot be divulged until they are "perfected." It is not impossible that the writer is a whole secret society with grips and passwords and a grand halling sign of distress. In that case not unlikely the process of initiation the name of it without stubbing his toe or catching his breath. It's a pretty name for it, anyway, whether it's Quigg or some other fellow or a real secret society whose "arrangements cannot be divulged." And what a godsend it is to "Republican business and professional men who "the State to a fact which many have known, "but which was emphasized on Monday night "at a meeting held in the Manhattan Hotel. "New-York City." most stunning and blood-curdling and hair-lifting "facts" that this energetic disseminator of were, regardless, for a long time. It came out | ing interest at 5 per cent. of the same hopper that "the Republican campaigners" drew from so largely. One of those "facts" that occasioned the untimely end of

Ananias. Reid, Editor of The New-York Tribune, to the | There should be no objection to that, since the Republican party of the State and the Nation | ports are to be opened to all the world on equal "was admitted by his representative after the terms. The only possible ground for objection "meeting." Then follows a statement that "S. I. to it is that one of the ports is in territory that "Whitaker, who proclaimed to the newspaper | Russia covets and another in a province that "men present that he spoke as Whitelaw Reid's | France hopes to secure, and, of course, the "representative," said: "We shall ruin the Platt "machine or kill ourselves in politics. If our "candidates are not elected there will not be a But such objection would be purely selfish, and "single Republican candidate elected in the State | would command no sympathy elsewhere in the "next fall." All of which is intensely thrilling. The only fault we have to find with it is that it might have been made much more thrilling at the same price and with no less truth, If now "the Republican business and profes-"slonal men who have been engaged for several "weeks in perfecting plans for an harmonious re-"organization of the Republican party in New-'York County, but whose arrangements cannot "be divulged until they are perfected"-catch your breath now-had let fancy have just a triffe freer rein, he might have said that Whitaker was armed to the teeth with slungshots, sandbags, pistols, bowie knives and Gatling guns; that he sprang in among the reporters with the announcement that Whitelaw Reid intended to through the Province of Yun-Nan, presumably nominate a full ticket for everything next fall, to the upper reaches of the Yang-tse-Kiang and whoever opposed it was doomed to an early River, which just touches the further, or inner, and ignominious death; that he then sang "The Pirate King," said "S'death" in a tragic tone

The solitary kernel of truth in this bushel of posed, however, that France objects to it, beentirely different meaning, and to involve con-

the meeting of Anti-Machine Republicans at the nothing about the meeting, nor did he say anycharged with. It is a fake pure and simple. But we can hardly say we are sorry, as it has served to bring out the contributor with a long name and momentarily enlivened the pages of dull and commonplace.

## AN HAWAIIAN PLEBISCITUM.

One of the choicest bits of humor contributed to the Hawaiian discussion is the proposal that a plebiscitum be taken in the islands upon the subject. That means that we are to discredit and insult the Government with which we are dealing. We are to say to the Hawalian President, "You are suspected of being an usurper"; to the Hawaiian Minister, "Your credentials are probably forged"; to the entire Hawailan Government, "We do not believe you represent the Hawalian people." And so we are to disregard the constituted authorities, which we and all the with the masses of the people, in town-meeting assembled. Truly that would be an exhibition of diplomatic courtesy beyond all characteriza-

Exquisitely entertaining, too, is the manner in which the plebiscitum is to be taken. You see, we are dreadfully afraid somebody has usurped or is going to usurp governmental functions in Hawaii, and that some of the Hawaiians are or will be disfranchised. That must be stopped, | 000 larger, and also exceeded the record of any even if we have to usurp the whole Government ourselves and disfranchise every man on the islands. So it is proposed that this Nation | 000,000 in September, \$7,000,000 more in Octoshall interfere in the purely domestic affairs of an independent State. This Government shall set aside the Constitution and laws of Hawaii. and shall declare who may and who shall not above \$50,000,000, but for December were nearpermitted to vote. United States officers shall determine how, when and where the Hawalian aggregate value of merchandise exports in five election shall be held, and shall count the votes and declare the result. That is to be done, you see, in order to insure perfect freedom and home rule in the islands, and to prevent usurpation, conquest or the exertion of any undue foreign influence. It is a lovely scheme. To be logically and artistically complete, however, it should provide for a corresponding plebiscitum in the United States, to be ordered and conducted by the Honolulu Government, the polls

tean citizens determined by select committees

of Kanakas. No doubt the omission of that I

will be promptly remedied. Nothing can be more satisfactory and conmembered that the late Louis Napoleon, of Boulogne. Ham and Sedan, was particularly fond If he had not obtained a plebiscitum in his country has itself had a little informal expeish West India Islands. The Danish Government was in favor of so doing, and so was the | months. Washington Administration. There was no question raised as to the authority of Denmark might be unfortunate to take into the Union a lot of people who did not want to come into it ment of the people. That work was done with tact, discretion, honesty and thoroughness. The result was that the inhabitants of the Islands

Oh, ves, the Hawaiian plebiscitum would be the machine" as Louis Napoleon did? Or should we treat the result by contraries, as in the case of the Danish West Indies? It is an awfully good joke, you know. But some jokes require diagrams for their full elucidation.

of annexation to this country. That fact was

# THE CHINESE LOAN.

Russia and France object to the proposed British loan of \$50,000,000 to China, and it is to be assumed that Germany joins, or speedily will join, them in so doing. On what the objection is founded it is not difficult to divine. It is not that those Powers think Great Britain is driving too hard a bargain, and want to protect the ingenuous John Chinaman from the rapacity of John Bull. For, as may consist in compelling the novice to call off piready observed in these columns the terms of the loan are singularly and unprecedentedly generous. The offer is of a loan of \$60,000,000 for fifty years, to be issued at par and to bear ir terest at only 4 per cent. This is probably the only loan, or offer of a loan, China has ever a space-writer! But as we were saying, the had at par, and certainly the only one at so low a rate of interest. The old German loan "have"-well, never mind the rest-"desired yes- of \$1,250,000, in 1887, was issued at a discount "terday"-that is, Thursday-"that 'The Sun' and at 51/2 per cent interest. The silver loan "should call the attention of Republicans all over of \$8,175,000, in 1894, bore 7 per cent interest. The first big foreign loan, of \$79,100,000, in 1895, was issued at a discount, and bore 5 per cent Interest. The Anglo-German loan of \$80,000,000 That "fact" is one of the in 1896, was issued at a discount-94-and bore 5 per cent interest. And finally Mr. Hooley's much-talked-of proposition of August last was things that are not so has flung abroad, as it for a loan of \$80,000,000, issued at 95 and bear-It is stipulated that in consideration of the

loan China shall do three things. The first is to open to all nations as treaty ports three additional cities, one in the north, one in the This was It. "The treachery of Whitelaw centre and one in the south of the empire. opening of such treaty ports would make those schemes of conquest less easy of execution. world. The second point is that China shall not alienate to any other Power any part of the Yang-tse-Klang Valley. That valley is the central part of China, and for commercial purposes the best part of the whole empire. a rood of it is within what Russia and France are pleased to term their spheres of influence Moreover, Great Britain does not ask that it be ceded to her or that any especial privileges in it be granted to her, but merely that it be kept Independent and open to the trade of all nations on equal terms. Certainly to that there can be no reasonable objection

The third point is that Great Britain shell have the right to extend her Burmese railroad border of that province. No demand for milltary occupation of the province is made, and with the requirements of Russia in He-Lung-Tsian, Kirin and Leno-Tong. It may be sup-

falsehood is that Mr. S. A. Whitaker, an employe ; cause Yun-Nan borders not only upon British in the city department of The Tribune, attended | Burmah, but also upon French Tonquin, and is one of the provinces which France wishes and Manhattan Hotel. He did not pretend to rep- intends, if possible, to annex to the latter colresent Mr. Reld, who, as a matter of fact, knew ony. Great Britain is likely to make a stiff fight for it. The Yang-tse-Klang is a trade thing that could be distorted into what he is route of enormous value, and to tap it at the upper end with a British railroad running to a British port on the Bay of Bengal, and perhaps connecting with the general railroad system of India, would give the British simply unap-"The Sun," which were growing to be painfully proachable advantages in the trade of the whole middle kingdom. Nevertheless, those advantages would be due purely to British enterprise, and not to any such monopoly or special concessions as Russia has secured in the northeast. It will be interesting to hear on what diplomatic grounds the objections of the Continental Powers are placed, and also to see the masterful manner in which Great Britain will either overcome them or carry her points in spite of

#### A NEW YEAR'S BILL.

The United States is not unmindful of timehonored customs, and presents its little bill also with New Year's compliments. It is a bill world have hitherto recognized, and deal directly | against the outside world for over \$200,000,000, and covers only five months' operations. The December exports surpass all expectations, amounting to \$124,474,435, making the aggregate for the calendar year \$1,099,129,519-much | about that, the greatest ever recorded in any year, and exceeding the imports by \$356,498,664. The excess of merchandise exports over imports for the month of December alone was \$72,959,702. in official statements wrongly printed as \$1,000,previous month. The exports started with about \$\$1,000,000 in August, rose about \$24. ber, \$5,000,000 more in November and \$8,000,-000 more in December Meanwhile the imports. below \$40,000,000 only in August, have risen ly \$7,500,000 less than a year ago. Thus the months has been \$538,418,772, and of imports only \$236,123,535, making the excess of exports \$302,295,237. The net imports of gold were in the same months \$23,139,723, but the net exports of silver were \$10,884,679, so that by the specie movement only \$12,255,044 of the enormous balance was paid, leaving \$290,040,193 still due to the United States on the face of the account for five months' transactions.

It is worth while to note that in only six enmanned and the terms of the franchise of Amer- tire years has the excess of merchandise exports over imports ever been more than \$200,-000 000. In the last fiscal year it was \$287.from the proposal was a mere oversight, which | 613,186, but not imports of specie reduced the balance \$31,413,401. In 1894 it was \$237,145,-950, and in that year net exports of specie were vincing than such a plebiscitum. It will be re- \$41,693,655. In 1892 the merchandise balance was \$202,875,686, and the net exports of specie increased it \$13,351,346. In 1881 it was \$259. of it, and that the result invariably commended 712.718, of which 801.108.650 was paid by net itself-and him-to the moral sense of the world. Imports of specie, and in 1879, the year of specie resumption, the merchandise balance was favor, men might have thought him an usurper | \$264,661,666, with net exports of specie \$4,701,and his Coup d'Etat a crime. Moreover, this 441. In 1877 the merchandise balance was \$257.814.234, with net exports of specie \$14.rience of that kind. It will be remembered that | 609.543. Thus there is no record for any enthirty years ago or thereabouts it was proposed | tire fiscal year which has presented so heavy a to annex to this country, by purchase, the Dan- balance against the outside world as has resulted from the operations of the last five

There are items to be reckoned on the opposte side of the account, it is true, but when to sell them. But there was a notion that it these are considered the current balance appears still more remarkable. In 1897 the undervaluations of \$382,441,300 dutiable imports un-So, while the holding of an election under United der an ad valorem tariff administered by ar-States control was not quite ventured upon, dent friends of foreign manufacturers may trustworthy agents were sent to the islands. I probably have accounted for \$76,000,000 or more with the permission and approval of the Danish of the apparent balance. In 1894 the imports Government, to ascertain informally the senti- | were greatly reduced in expectation of low advalorem duties, and the disposition of officials to construe the law against American industries also accounted for much. In 1881, besides the were found to be almost unanimously in favor enormous imports of gold, there was a remarkably heavy return of American securities held reported at Washington. Whereupon the Senate | abroad, owing to the advance of prices here to substantially said: "Want to be annexed, do about the highest point ever reached, in June they? Well, then, they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they also be same range of securities averages less they? Well, then, they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they? Well, then, they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they? Well, then, they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they? Well, then, they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they? Well, then, they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they are they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they are they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they are they shan't be!" And the practically the same range of securities averages less they are the are they a than \$58 a share. In 1879 the preparations for an uncommonly fine thing. But should we "run resumption accounted for much of the balance. and in 1877 the collapse of stocks to the lowest average ever reached-about \$23 a share

> There remains the question of interest on indebtedness due abroad, which in the earlier years of the record was probably more than \$60,000,000 yearly, and, including railway and other corporate, municipal and State indebtedness, was probably more than \$60,000,000 as late as 1881. But the course of the markets and of foreign exchange shows that it has since been much reduced. During the four years between the election of President Cleveland and the election of President McKinley the excess of merchandise exports over imports was \$531 327 -067, the excess of exports of gold \$131,223,304 and the excess of exports of silver \$122,421,348. making in all \$784.971.719 paid to foreign countries on the face of the account. As the dutiable imports in those years were \$1.404.618 258, and undervaluations were heavier than ever before, it is not improbable that \$281,000, 000 or more of the apparent balance was fic titious, due to fraudulent reporting of goods If something over \$50,000,000 a year be allowed for interest due abroad, there would still remain nearly \$300,000,000 for which no settlement appears except by the return of securities formerly held abroad. But this would imply a heavy reduction of the amount due annually to foreigners for interest and dividends, so that the allowance on that account for the last five months cannot have been important, nor has the undervaluation been large under the specific duties prevailing in the present tariff. The fact is that the balance due on five months' operations, after all possible allowances, has been large enough to form a high barrier against foreign claims for some time to come, nor do the returns for January indicate any material change in the course of foreign trade.

There is only one difficulty. That is the man who, according to Secretary Cornellus N. Bliss "deliberately acts so as to make it impossible "for self-respecting men to be allied with him "even for a good purpose."

Dr. Weir Mitchell, distinguished physician and brilliant novelist, opposes the institution of the proposed foundling hospital in Philadelphia, on the ground that it is a bad place for the chi dren. Some Philadelphia women of high social position oppose it on the ground that it will tend to promote immorality. No argument is offered in favor of the alternative of committing the hapless infants to the river, after the old usage of Indian and Chinese mothers; but without some refuge of the kind proposed, what else is to be done with them?

Europe had 25,000 American tourists last year. spending about \$25,000,000. A larger run was expected on account of the Jubilee, but that enormous function, on the whole, tended to keep Americans away. They were not willing to pay out an extravagant sum of money and undergo all manner of crowding and discomfort even to witness a pageant so splendid and historical. Still, the tight little isle got as much American money from tourists as it was entitled to, the estimate being that about two-fifths of all thus expended falls to its share. In view of the hard times we have had to face in recent years the expenditure in a single season of \$25,000,000 in

sight-seeing abroad is quite as much as could

Why should Senator Sullivan introduce a bill at Albany for the establishment of a new park in this city? The charter authorizes the municipal government to attend to such matters.

It may be slightly inconsistent for Mayor Van Wyck in the course of an interview with a St. Louis reporter to denounce interviewing as a vice of Mugwumpery, from which he is wholly free. But never mind. A great many statesmen have talked too much, and if the Mayor keeps his mouth shut as a rule he will be pardened for indulging in an occasional exception.

"The Lockport Daily Journal," speaking of the responsibility for the Tammany victory, says: Where the exact truth is it would require con-'siderable space to enumerate, even, indeed, if it "were wise to attempt it." Even, indeed! That is discretion that might wisely be copied by other Platt organs. As to the space, it does not require much to record, what is exactly true, that Mr. Lauterbach said almost a year ago that the machine preferred a Tammany Mayor to a Republican on a non-partisan platform, and Mr. Platt in an interview expressed similar sentiments. They carried out the programme exactly rejected the Republican on a non-partisan platform, and now have a Tammany Mayor. It is wise for the machine not to have space to tell

### PERSONAL.

The calendar of lectures at the Lawrenceville chool includes the observance of the three patri-tic days-the birthdays of Lincoin and Washing-Mable will give the oration; on the second Pro-sor John hach McMaster, and on the third Pro-sor Moses Coit Tyler, Other lectures and ad-esses in the course are to be given by Professors intels, Whans, West, Scott and Magic, of Prince-n University, and Willis Fletcher Johnson, of

M. André Massager has accepted the post of conductor of the Opera Comique, of Paris, under its new manager, Albert Carré. M. Messager is a wellknown composer of opera and operatia, who has also had experience in orchestral conducting, hav-ing been called to Marseilles last winter to bring out Wagner's "Die Walküre" there. Mrs. Sarah Ames Huguenin, who died in Chicago

ecently was the widow of Ceneral I R. Huguenta famous in both the Mexican and Civil wars. At the time of the Chicago fire Mrs. Huguenin was one of the first women to organize the work of relief for he destitute. There will be a Daudet memorial meeting in Bos-

ton to-day, at which Henry Haynie and Mme. Alexandre Marius, of Paris, who knew Daudet per-Mrs. Charlotte Bray, the friend and literary assoclate of George Ellot, is very ill at Coventry, Eng-land.

The Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, of Bultimore as been elected Dean of the Episcopal Theological eminary of Virginia. "Dr. Eccleston," says Seminary of Virginia. "Dr. Eccleston, says The Baitimore Sun," "Is one of the most widely known clergymen of the Episcopal Church. Twice he has declined a bishopric. The first time was in 1875, by the Diocese of Jown. There arose some question of the validity of his selection, and he refused to accept. When West Virginia was cut out into a separate diocese from Virginia, in 1877, the Rev. Dr. Eccleston was first chosen."

William Tyler, who has just died at Conkling, Tenn., at the age of eighty-five years, was a nephew of President Tyler. He was born and spent his whole life in a house once owned by John Sevier.

The statue of Jules Simon, to be made by M. Fremirt, will probably be erected in the Place de la Madeleine, in Paris, near which he lived.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

day, according to "The Philadelphia Record."
When they reached the bar they were asked what they would have. "I'll take a tin roof," replied the 'Let's have the same," chimed in the other two. The bartender was in a quandary, as he had never before heard of a mixed drink with such an extraordinary name. "Well, give me a bottle of whiskey, gin and apollinaris, and I'll mix the drinks," finally remarked the first patron. After the men had taken three drinks the bartender 'Now, why do you call that a 'tin "Recause it is on the house," responded the trio. 'Good-day," and they slipped out of the door.

Hicks—See that fool jump on the train before it toors. It makes me so mad!
Wicks—H'm! what d'ye think of me? I've vatchel that fellow do that for nearly a year, and se hasn't got killed yet.—Boston Transcript.

Charles J. Bopaparte, of Baltimore, is not at all time as it did for Mr. Tweed. Nor do I hope for popularity among either its old friends of Tammany or its new friends in the following of Sena-

Once upon a time a printer brought to Booth for inspection the proof of a new poster, which, after the manner of its kind, announced the actor as "the eminent tragedian, Edwin Booth." Mr. Booth did not fully approve of ft.

A devout Catholic woman in Kansas recently bequeathed \$30 for masses for herself and husband. Some of the heirs, nor being in sympathy with her religious belief, brought suit to have this part of the will set aside on the ground that it created a trust for the benefit of persons who were not alive to enforce its provisions. The case went to the Supreme Court of Kansas, and a deiston has been handed down sustaining the bequest and arguing at length the question of pleration for differing religious beliefs, and among ther things says: "Although we may question the oundness of these beliefs and deride the effiiency of the service which she desired to have aith as to spiritual things, and will, therefore, sanction the bequest she has made. The law interferes with no mere religious opinions, nor with reigious practices, except such as tend to subvert the foundation of public morals and order."

Did His Best.—Lady—So you fought with Sherman on his march to the sea? Here is a dollar for you, you noble patriot! Were you in a Massachusetts regiment?!

Tramp—Well, hard!, lady. I wuz in de Louisiada tigers, an' de way we fought wid dem Yanks wuz a caution.—(Judge.

Mrs. Sailie Shiver, of Acree, Ga., now ninety years old, has, according to a local paper, 23 chil-tren, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and greatgreat-grandchildren, and in addition to this formidable number seventy-five have died. Therefore, the total reaches the remarkable sum of 310. There are seven children, the oldest of whom is seventy and the youngest forty-three, and none of them have ever figured in a case at court.

have ever figured in a case at court.

From a Personal Standpoint.—'I'm free to admit,' remarked Farmer Corntossel, "that I won't mover git through demandin' more prosperity."

But you are in comfortable circumstances. What do you mean by prosperity?

"There's jes' the difficulty. It means somethin different fur everybody. Ef you've got a mortgage, prosperity's cettin' it paid off. Ef ye've got it paid off, 'prosperity's ownin' a cabinet organ. Ef ye've on a cabinet organ, prosperity's havin enough to be able to trade it in fur a grand pie-anno-an' so on, without no limit whatsomever."—(Washington Star.

In the new Polychrome Bible the name of the Delty is given as Jhvh, this vowelless form being as near the original Hebrew as the English alpha-This reminds a writer in "The Rochester Post-Express" of a story told of the famous German professor, Ewald, who once inserted a parenthetical footnote to a prayer. Ewald was in the thick of a fight (such as scholars wage the one with the other) with the eminent Hebraist Gesenius, when he arose to pray in his classroom And he began thus in slow, solemn voice: "O thou great, omniscient, infinite "Jah," and then added, half to himself, "nor Tehovah," as that fool Gese-

### ART EXHIBITIONS.

MR. WENZELL'S DRAWINGS AND PAS. TELS-SOME NEW PORTRAITS BY SIG. NOR BOLDINI-THE MADRAZO EXHIBITION-ANNOUNCE.

The newest sensation among the art exhibitions to offered by Mr. A. B. Wenzell, who has placed on view at the Keppel Gallery a collection of blackand-whites and pastels. It might be objected that any of the illustrators who work constantly for the periodicals, but we believe that to many who have admired this artist's work in reproductions the original drawings will come as a reveisition. They show more brilliantly than the small blocks in the magazines can show that he has an original and a fascinating style. Gifted as a linear draughtsman he is still more gifted as one gaining his effects through breadth, through masses of light and shade, through suggestion rather than through complete The result is that he has unusually brilliant pictorial effects. The social figures which we have been accustomed to study in the bald pen sketches of half a dozen of Mr. Wenzell's contemporaries are here revealed more sympathetically and, we think, more justly than ever there is a jarring note it lies in the frequent excess of "frou frou," in the liberality with which Mr. Wenzell floods his designs with millinery. Often his women seem smothered in their own finery, to be but the pegs on which he has bung elaborate studies of laces and furs. But this deficiency is not very glaring, it must be admitted, On the whole Mr. Wenzell is a veracious draughts. man, the most sumptuously gowned figures in his collection are credible, and, for the perhaps too intense brilliancy which they wear, the observer is really grateful after the coldness of much illus-tration that has had of late an unwarrantable vogue. In his pastels Mr. Wenzell is rich and vivid. In the eriginals of those pictures for "The Posing of Vivette," which were reproduced in colors in "Scribner's" the other day, he has worked on a larger scale than usual, and has achieved an opulent beauty which provokes some surprise at his having dedicated himself so exclusively heretofore to work in black-and-white. Both in his pasters and drawings Mr. Wenzell discloses a striking individuality and a delightful taste. This is the fire xhibition he has ever held. It suggests that he

Three new portraits, executed since Signor Bol dini's arrival in this country, have been added to his exhibition at the Boussed Valadon Gallery One of them, a half-length of Mr. Stanford White, has the special value of illustrating an unfamiliar phase of the painter's art. referred to his skill in selecting some original, piquant and almost eccentric pose for his sitter. In this case he has preferred to make a simpler, more direct study. The energy latent in the figure is effectively suggested by its slight forward inclinato move. But aside from this the scheme is one of great sobriety, neither the arms nor the head having been treated with any regard for that nervous unexpected outline of which Signor Boldini has ipon other occasions shown himself to be so fond. vividly presented. The technical side of the work, especially about the head, has the forcible precinon of the artist at his best. The portrait of Mrs Peor marks a return to a vein of vivacity and elogance. The ripe, fresh carnations this sharply amid the mass of dark tone which has been built up out of the sitter's dress and boa. Here, too, placed naturally, yet with a captivating touch of inividuality and grace, upon the canvas. The mod offling in the face is suave and delicate. Among all exemplifies more successfully than this the comolse which is Signor Boldini's distinguishing merit. very light key, is really a sketch, and contains more than one obscure passage in the background. The head, however, is modelled with much spirit, it is dinarily fresh and charming.

has every reason for coming more frequently

fore the public under similar efroumstances.

At the Ochme Gallery eight or ten portraits by M Madrazo are shown, representing his work on this which it stands, yet it seems as if the arrist had allowed himself to drift into too facile and super ficial a method. He has polish, he has elegance and a very special faculty for producing an attract ive portrait, yet his colors frequently possess excessive sweetness, and the poroclain-like surfaces and there we get a glimpse of the Madraze whose James A. Garland, Jr., is admirable also in its refined draughtsmanning, and the large carvas of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is successful in its slittering treatment of the gargeous costume, the main M. Madrazo is too glittering vitality as his portraits are-and in this direction e is uniformly capable—he weakens his effect by

Several announcements are to be made for the next few weeks. Next Tuesday the exhibition the Stewart pictures will be opened. This as has already been foreshadowed in this journal, will be which is to be placed on view at the American Art Galleries as soon as the Stewart pictures are removed, will, it is now understood, occupy on part of the space. The porcelains and pictures co at the same time, and will later be sold at auction Smith's pictures and Mrs. Anna Lea Merriti's partraits, will to-morrow be given over to the picture of "Hamlet" which Mr. Abbey exhibited at the Royal Academy last summer. This painting has already been described in The Tribune, but it is said that Mr. Abbey has repainted it to some extent Some drawings by Mr. E. nounced for exhibition at the Avery Gallery this week. The Groller Club is preparing an exhibition of the work of Charles Meryon. It will probably present a complete set of his etchings, and some drawings. The Union League Club has nor yet announced the subject of its February exhibition, but it is known that it will consist partly of a number of bronze and silver castings recently brought to this country from Rome by Stenor Angelo del Nero. This gentleman has made many experiments in the manufacture of new patinas for bronze cast ings.

# SECRETARY ALGER'S CONDITION.

AN EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION SHOWS THAT HE HAS NO ORGANIC TROUBLE

Washington, Jan. II (Special).-Secretary Alger's ong confinement to his house, which has no lasted six weeks, and his fathure for a time to make distinct progress toward convalescence from what his doctors have characterized as a case of the grip, have caused such concern among his friends that at the suggestion of the President he was to-day submitted to an exhaustive physical survey after the Army and Navy methods of determining the fitness of officers for active duty, and, as a result, has been pronounced free from any organic

Surgeon Wood, of the Army, who is the medical officer to the President, and who has been attending Secretary Alger, with another surgeon of eminence, made the examination, and searched horoughly for any injurious effects growing out of the Secretary's tedious tilness, but find any trouble whatever. They agree that the Secretary, while he has shown some lack of ready recuperative power, has nothing to fear if he is recuperative power, has nothing to fear if he is careful, and they express confidence that he will soon be able to resume his duties at the War Department.

# THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

Inquiries were made among members of the Broadway Tabernacie Congregational Church, at Thirty-fourth-st. and Sixth-ave., yesterday, and it was found that no progress had been made toward filing the pulpit permanently. The Rev. R. H. Carson, of Stillwater, in this State, will preach there to morrow, both in the afternoon and evening.

BISHOP M'LAREN NO LONGER DEAN.

Chicago, Jan. 21.-Bishop W. E. McLaren, of the Episcopal Church, has resigned as dean of the Western Theological Seminary, an office which he has filled since the establishment of the seminary. in 1834. The office of dean was left vacant, and the office of warden created, with practically the same duties. The Rev. Dr. W. J. Gold was elected to the latter place by the trustees.